What is claimed is:

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1. An optical disc comprising: 1 a data area in which a data pit string corresponding 2 to recorded digital data is formed, the data pit string including 3 condave parts, convex parts, and a certification pit, the 4 certification pit certifying that the recorded digital data 5 is driginal, 6 wherein a length of each of the concave parts and convex 7 parts satisfies a predetermined rule, and 8 a length of the certification pit does not satisfy 9 10 the bredetermined rule. 2. The optical disc of Claim 1, wherein the predetermined rule is based on a run length. 2 limitation method that encodes the digital data so that a zero bit sequence is obtained, a total number of zero bits in the zerd bit sequence being within a range from a first number 5 of dero bits to a second number of zero bits, 6 the length of each of the concave parts and convex 7 parts is within a range from a first length to a second length, 8

the first length and the second length respectively corresponding to the first number and the second number, and the certification pit is a concave part or a convex part, the length of the concave part or the convex part being less than the first length.

3. The optical disc of Claim 2, 1 wherein the run length limitation method is an 8-16 2 modulation method that encodes the digital data by replacing 3 each set of 8 bits of the digital data with a data piece of 4 16 bits. 5 4. The optical disc of Claim 3 further comprising: 1 a specific area that records information showing a 2 location and a length of the certification pit. 3 5. The optical disc of Claim 1, 1 wherein the predetermined rule is based on a run length 2 limitation method that encodes the digital data so that a zero 3 bit sequence is obtained, a total number of zero bits in the zerd bit sequence being within a range from a first number 5 to a second number, 6 the length of each of the concave parts and convex 7 parts is within a range from a first length to a second length, 8 the first length and the second length respectively 9 corresponding to the first number and the second number, and 10 the certification pit is a concave part, the length 11 of the concave part exceeding the second length. 12 6. The optical disc of Claim 5, 1 wherein the run length limitation method is an 8-16 2

- modulation method that encodes the digital data by replacing
- each set of 8 bits of the digital data with a data piece of 4
- 5 16 bits.
- 7. The optical disc of Claim 6 further comprising: 1
- a specific area that records information showing a 2
- location and a length of the certification pit. 3
- 8. The optical disc of Claim 1, 1
- 2 wherein the predetermined rule is based on a run length
- limitation method that encodes the digital data so that a zero 3 ĮŪ
- 10 4 bit sequence is obtained, a total number of zero bits in the
 - zero bit sequence being within a range from a first number
- ij **6** to a second number,
 - the length of each of the concave parts and convex 7
 - parts is within a range from a first length to a second length,
- the first length and the second length respectively
- TU corresponding to the first number and the second number, the **_**10
 - concave parts and convex parts being coated with a reflection 11
 - layer, and 12

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- the length of the certification pit exceeds the second 13
- length and the certification pit includes a concave part and 14
- an uncoated convex part from which the reflection layer is 15
- removed. 16
 - 9. The optical disc of Claim 1, 1

wherein the predetermined rule is based on a run length 2 limitation method that encodes the digital data so that a zero 3 bit sequence is obtained, a total number of zero bits in the zerd bit sequence being within a range from a first number 5 to a second number, 6 each of the concave parts and convex parts is coated 7 with a first reflection material, and 8 the certification pit is covered with a second reflection 9 material, a reflection factor of the second reflection material 10 being lower than a reflection factor of the first reflection 11 material. . 12 ŧ0 ЦŲ ΤŲ 10. An optical disc comprising: ١D a processed area that has been processed with a laser, [∏] 2 wherein an area of the optical disc other than the 3 prodessed area includes concave parts and convex parts, each of which has a length within a range from a first length to 5 fU a second length and is coated with a reflection layer, and the processed area includes a first concave part or 7 a first pit string, the first concave part having a length 8 exceeding the second length, and the first pit string having 9 a length exceeding the second length and including concave 10 parts and uncoated convex parts from which the reflection layer 11 is removed. 12 11. The optical disc of Claim 10 further comprising a specific

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wherein the processed area further includes a second 3 pit string that has a length exceeding the second length and 4 includes a convex part on which a reflection layer having a 5 length less than the first length exists, the first concave part or the first pit string is 7 distinguished from the second pit string by comparing a level 8 of an RF signal obtained from the processed area with a first 9 threshold value and a second threshold value, and 10 the specific area records information showing a location 11 and a length of the first concave part or the first pit string. io Lu TU 1 12. The optical disc of Claim 11, wherein an RF signal obtained from the second pit string **(7) 2** has a level that remains above the first threshold value but below the second threshold value, and **1≟** 5 an RF signal obtained from the first concave part or the first pit string has a level that remains below both of the first threshold value and the second threshold value, 7 wherein the first threshold value is obtained by 8 subtracting a predetermined offset from a certain threshold 9 value used to convert an RF signal into a binary signal, and 10 the second threshold value is obtained by adding the 11 predetermined offset to the certain threshold value. 12 13. A reproduction apparatus that reproduces an optical disc, 1

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2	comprising:	
3	a signal reproduction means for generating an RF si	gnal
4	by reading a pit string on the optical disc using laser li	ght;
5	a first binary signal generating means for conver	ting
6	the RF signal into a first binary signal using a first thres	hold
7	value, the first binary signal including a plurality of	high
8	sections and a plurality of low sections, each high sec	tion
9	corresponding to a convex part having a length within a r	ange
10	from a first length to a second length or a certification co	nvex
11	part having a length less than the first length;	
12	a second binary signal generating means for conver	ting
13	the F signal into a second binary signal using a second thres	
14	value, the second binary signal including a plurality of	
15	sections and a plurality of low sections, each high sec	
16	corresponding to a convex part having a length within the	ange
17	from the first length to the second length;	
18	an EX-OR calculation means for calculating an exclu	
19	OR of the first binary signal and the second binary signal	nal;
20	and	
21	a judging means for judging, according to the calcu	lated
22	exclusive OR, whether certification convex parts exist of	n the
23	optical disc with a predetermined distance therebetwee	n.
1	14. A reproduction apparatus that reproduces an optical	disc,
2	comprising:	
3	a signal reproduction means for generating an RF s	ignal

by reading a pit string on the optical disc using laser light; 4 a first binary signal generating means for converting 5 the RF signal into a first binary signal using a first threshold 6 value, the first binary signal including a plurality of high 7 sections and a plurality of low sections, each high section 8 corresponding to a convex part having a length within a range 9 from a first length to a second length or a certification convex 10 part having a length less than the first length; 11 a second binary signal generating means for converting 12 the RF signal into a second binary signal using a second threshold **[**]13 value, the second binary signal including a plurality of high 14 sections and a plurality of low sections, each low section 15 U corresponding to a concave part having a length within the ₽16 range from the first length to the second length or a **[] 17** certification concave part having a length less than the first **(3 18** 19 length; an EX-OR calculation means for calculating an exclusive 20 OR of the first binary signal and the second binary signal; ^{1≟} 21 and 22 a judging means for judging, according to the calculated 23 exclusive OR, whether the certification convex part and the 24 certification concave part exist on the optical disc with a 25 predetermined distance therebetween. 26 15. A reproduction apparatus that reproduces an optical disc, 1 a plit string including concave parts and convex parts being 2

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formed on the optical disc, each of the concave parts and convex 3 parts being coated with a reflection layer and having a length 4 within a range from a first length to a second length, 5 the reproduction apparatus comprising: 6 a signal reproduction means for generating an RF signal 7 by reading a pit string on the optical disc using laser light; 8 a judging means for judging whether (1) a concave part 9 having a third length or (2) a pit string having the third 10 length and including an uncoated convex part from which the 11 reflection layer is removed exists on the optical disc, by 12 checking a length of each low section of the RF signal; and 13 a determining means for determining that the optical 14 disd is original if a judgement result by the judging means 15 is affirmative. 16 16. A disc identifier selecting apparatus that selects a pit 1 string formed on an optical discasa discidentifier, comprising: 2 a signal reproduction means for generating an RF signal 3 by reading a pit string on the optical disc using laser light, 4 the RF signal including a first peak and a second peak, the 5 first peak corresponding to a convex part having a length within 6 a range from a first length to a second length, the second 7 peak corresponding to a convex part having a length less than 8 the first length; 9 a first binary signal generating means for converting 10 the RF signal into a first binary signal using a first threshold 11

value, the first binary signal including a plurality of high 12 13 sections and a plurality of low sections, the first threshold 14 value being lower than a level of the second peak; 15 a second binary signal generating means for converting 16 the RF signal into a second binary signal using a second threshold 17 value, the second binary signal including a plurality of high 18 sections and a plurality of low sections, the second threshold 19 value being lower than a level of the first peak and higher than the level of the second peak; and 20 a selecting means for selecting a pit string as the 21 ₫22 disdidentifier by judging whether a difference in length between 口 23 山 a low section of the first binary signal and a low section TU 24 of the second binary signal exceeds a predetermined length. ŧ۵ m O 17. The disc identifier selecting apparatus of Claim 16, 1 2 wherein the first binary signal includes a low section corresponding to a concave part sandwiched between convex parts, 3 Ü each of which has a length within the range from the first length to the second length, and 5 the second binary signal includes a low section 6 corresponding to a concave part sandwiched between convex parts,

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each of which has a length less than the first length.